## ANNOTATED KEY TO THE PLUSIINAE MOTHS OF FLORIDA (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE)

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INTRODUCTION: THE PLUSIINAE WERE REVISED BY MCDUNNOUGH (1944). IN FLORIDA, THIS SUBFAMILY IS REPRESENTED BY 13 SPECIES IN 9 GENERA (KIMBALL, 1965). AN ADDITIONAL SPECIES, TRICHOPLUSIA ABROTA (DRUCE), HAS BEEN REPORTED FROM FLORIDA ONLY ONCE AND SINCE KIMBALL REGARDS IT AS A STRAY, IT IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE KEY. FORBES (1954) CONSIDERS ALL OF THESE SPECIES EXCEPT MOURALIA TINCTOIDES TO BELONG TO THE GENUS PLUSIA.

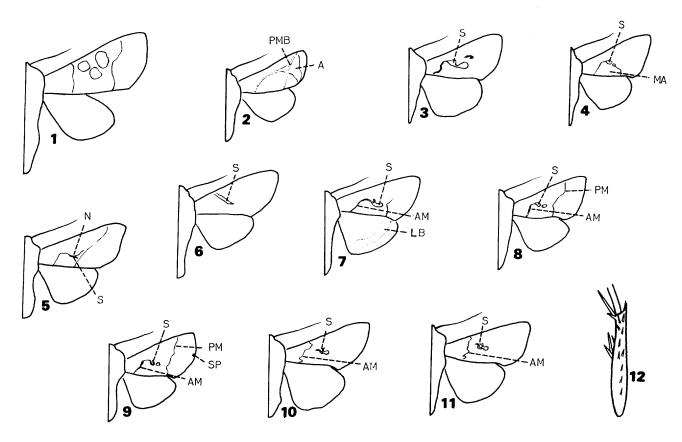
Moths of this group are often difficult to identify unless correctly determined specimens are available for comparison. The key presented below, modified from Forbes (1954), is intended for use only on Florida specimens. The figures are diagrammatic showing only the characteristics necessary to use the key. If the species is illustrated in Holland (1903) or Kimball (1965), reference is made by indicating H or K, followed by the plate number. Much of the information on distribution and abundance is taken from Kimball (1965).

REFERENCE IS MADE BY INDICATING H OR K, FOLLOWED BY THE PLATE NUMBER. MUCH OF THE INFORMATION ON DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE IS TAKEN FROM KIMBALL (1965).		
	FOREWING WITHOUT A SILVER STIGMA (S) OR STREAKFOREWING WITH A SILVER STIGMA (S) OR STREAK	2 5
2.	FOREWING GLOSSY GREEN (NOT ILLUSTRATED)	3
3.	FOREWING GREYISH-BROWN, WITH 3 CIRCLES BETWEEN ANTE AND POSTMEDIAL LINES (FIG. 1)	
	RARE ACCORDING TO KIMBALL. LOOKS MORE LIKE A CUTWORM MOTH THAN A PLUSIINAE. K14:41. FOREWING BROWN, WITHOUT 3 CIRCLES	14
4.	FOREWING NEARLY UNIFORM BROWN, SOMEWHAT PALER IN TERMINAL AREA (NOT ILLUSTRATED)	
	ANOTHER NORTHERN SPECIES COLLECTED ONLY A FEW TIMES IN THE FLORIDA PANHANDLE. H28:16.  FOREWING BROWN WITH A NARROW LIGHT POSTMEDIAL BAND (PMB) AND A TRIANGULAR GLOSSY COPPERBROWN AREA (A) TERMINALLY (FIG. 2)	
5.	STIGMA (S) LARGE, EXTENDING MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH LENGTH OF WING, DEEPLY INCISED ABOVE (FIG. 3)	6
6.	LOWER MEDIAL AREA (MA) AND TERMINAL AREA BRILLIANT DEEP GOLD (FIG. 4)	
	COMMON AND STATEWIDE, DISTINCTIVE GOLD COLOR. H20:20, K14:37.  LOWER MEDIAL AND TERMINAL AREAS NOT NOTICEABLY MORE BRILLIANT THAN REST OF FOREWING	7
7•	FOREWING WITH AN INCONSPICUOUS SILVER STREAK (S) LOCATED AT POSTERIOR EDGE OF NOTCH (N) ON ANTERIOR MARGIN OF LOWER MEDIAL AREA (FIG. 5)	8
8.		
	STATEWIDE, DISTINCTIVE STIGMA SHAPE. H28:30, K14:38.  STIGMA (S) NOT TRAPEZOIDAL	9
9.	ANTEMEDIAL LINE (AM) DISTINCT, EVEN, OBLIQUE, NEARLY STRAIGHT OR EVENLY CURVED (FIGS. 7, 8,	10
	ANTEMEDIAL LINE (AM) INDISTINCT, WAVED OR SCALLOPED (FIGS. 10 AND 11)	12
10.	HINDWING WITH A DISTINCT LIGHT BAND (LB)(FIG. 7) ANAGRAPHA FALCIFERA (KIRBY)  CELERY LOOPER, PROBABLY NOT AS COMMON OR ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT AS PREVIOUSLY.  H28:37 (AS SIMPLEX), K14:32.  HINDWING WITHOUT A LIGHT BAND, GRADUALLY DARKER TOWARD BORDER	11
11.	Postmedial line (PM) dark and well defined, evenly curved, ground color pinkish-brown, no dark spot on margin of forewing (Fig. 8)	

<sup>1</sup> CONTRIBUTION No. 128, ENTOMOLOGY SECTION

12. HIND TIBIA PROMINENTLY SPINED (FIG. 12); FOREWING WITH DARK AND LIGHT SHADED AREAS, ANTERIOR OPENING OF STIGMA V-SHAPED, USUALLY NARROWEST AT BASE (FIG. 10) ---- RACHIPLUSIA OU (GUENEE) STATEWIDE AND COMMON. LIFE HISTORY: MITCHELL (1966), PRIMARILY FEEDING ON CLOVER (HENSLEY ET AL. 1964). H28: 33, K14:40.

HIND TIBIA WITHOUT VISIBLE SPINES; FOREWING NEARLY CONCOLOROUS THROUGHOUT, ANTERIOR OPENING OF STIGMA NOT V-SHAPED, WIDER BASALLY THAN AT NECK (Fig. 11) ---- TRICHOPLUSIA NI (HUBNER) CABBAGE LOOPER. PRINCIPAL LOOPER ON CRUCIFERS AND COTTON (CANERDAY AND ARANT 1966, HENSLEY ET AL. 1964). STATEWIDE AND COMMON. BIOLOGY: STOREY ET AL. (1962). H28:36 (AS BRASSICAE), K14:37.



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